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**THE situation prevailing today in France and Algeria is in some ways similar to that of May 1958, when a re-TEMER CALM** volt of the **Euro- IN ALGERIA** can set- tlers, sup- ported by the army brought General de Gaulle to power.

As before, most of the army in Algeria and the European settlers are on one side of the barricades, and the Government and the majority of French men at home on the other. Once again, whilst attempting to gain new positions, both sides are re- fraining from action, an- xious not to be the first to shed blood in a civil war.

But this similarity is more apparent than real. De Gaulle can no longer serve as the deadlock solution for the army, the ultras and a large part of French public opinion, for this time he is plainly on one side of the barricade, and the revolt is directed against him. There is no one in France who can this time reconcile the conflict- ing factions. De Gaulle himself has stripped the rebel generals of their rank and declared that he will court-martial them, and he has never yet failed to keep his word.

Though the European settlers and a substantial part of the army still be- lieve in the possibility of a French Algeria, the Air Force, and many ground units have changed. Among the Algerian Moslems, in Metropolitan France and in the world at large, the situation has also changed sharply.

The placidite of last autumn proved that in Metropolitan France the partisans of French Algeria now constitute a small minority that must resort to plastic bombs in order to make its voice heard. The events of last December in Algeria, when tens of thou- sands of Moslems, waving the green flag of the F.L.N., marched in Euro- pean quarters, have also shown that the great ma- jority of the Moslems, at least in the cities, support the F.L.N. No one can any longer deny the represen- tative character of this or- ganization, however much he might wish to do so. The voice of Africa and Asia has become louder at the U.N., and both Soviet Russia and the U.S.A. have established official con- tacts with F.L.N. repre- sentatives, thereby granting them partial recognition.

In France, also, things have changed. Where in 1958 no one was prepared to defend a discredited re- gime, today French mili- tary and police are ready to do so. In 1958, de Gaulle's rise to power meant the end of the Fourth Republic, but not the end of democracy. Now, a victory for the re- bel generals would mean the end of democracy as they would have to impose an unwanted policy on France by force. France seems more determined than ever to resist any move of the Algerian paratroopers and Foreign legationnaires on whom the mutinous generals can ap- parently rely.

But this time the gen- erals are also more deter- mined. The independence of Algeria is close. The colon and sections of the army feel that they have little to lose.

In his effort to avoid clashes, de Gaulle has or- dered an economic blockade of Algeria, combined with a reinforcement of French defences. Officers and sol- diers are urged to disobey the orders of the junta. Before these means can take effect there is always the danger that the gen- erals may make a last, desperate effort.

Only the F.L.N. could end the situation and re- store peace. Were they to announce that they are ready to open talks with the representatives of Gen- eral de Gaulle and give them guarantees for the European settlers, the re- volt of the generals would lose much of its impetus. The refusal of the F.L.N. to negotiate and the fear that de Gaulle may be forced to make further concessions has a share in bringing about the present crisis. But there is little hope that they will re- ceive this opportunity for what it is.

**Tshombe Flays Kasavubu, Quits Peace Parley**

COQUILLHATVILLE (AP). — President Mobutu Tshombe of Katanga walked out on the peace parley with the Congolese Government yesterday, after denouncing President Kasavubu of the Leopoldville Central Government for selling out the Congolese people to the U.N.

With sarcastic and stinging insults, Mr. Tshombe refused further cooperation and denounced the Central Government without a solemn declaration of the peace parley. He said that the peace parley was a "humiliation" for the people in the Congo.

Attempt at a reconciliation on Monday night failed to close the gap opened earlier when Mr. Tshombe addressed the Congolese politicians in the closed doors of the Tshombe Palace of Justice.

The walkout ended — at least temporarily — hopes for a binding confederation of Congolese states and the atmosphere of reconciliation established last month at the Tshombe conference.

Self-confident and yielding, Mr. Tshombe mocked the promises of financial aid from the U.N. to the Kasavubu Government.

Attempts continued here yesterday to persuade Mr. Tshombe to enter into cooperative discussions but he ap- parently is in no mood to talk with politicians he con- sidered disloyal to Congolese nationalism.

**BELGIAN COALITION GOV'T ANNOUNCED**

BRUSSELS (AP). — Social Christian Premier Theo Lefevre officially announced yesterday he has set up a coalition Government of 20 Ministers.

Paul-Henri Spaak, veteran Socialist leader who resigned as Secretary-General of Nato to lead his party in the election campaign, returned to the Government as Foreign Minister. Mr. Spaak will be Deputy Prime Minister.

M. Spaak resigned after the Socialist Christians lost their 104 seats in the Parliament in the recent gen- eral election, a set-back at- tributed to the conservative character of his Government. But, with the Social Chris- tians still the largest party in Parliament, King Baudouin called on M. Lefevre to form a new coalition and he brought in the Socialists.

**No Final Proposal For Nassor-Husseini Talks**

AMMAN (Reuters). — Foreign Minister Mousa Nassor said yesterday that no definite proposals have yet been made for a meeting between King Hussein and Abdul Nassor.

He told the Jordanian news agency DNA that efforts to achieve a rapproche- ment between Jordan and the UAR had not yet gone be- yond the correspondence stage.

Mr. Nassor said the King had yet to receive a reply to his second letter to Nassor.

**Frenzel Told Czechs Of Israel Visits**

KARLSRUHE (Reuters). — A former West German Min- ister of Parliament, charged with betraying military sec- rets, reported to the Czech intelligence service about vis- its to Israel and to a NATO meeting in Paris, the Federal Supreme Court was told yesterday.

The accused, 61-year-old Alfred Frenzel, resigned his post and was expelled from the Social Democratic Party after his arrest last October. He admitted on Monday to passing information to Czech agents, saying he had been blackmailed. The court was closed to the public for security reasons during part of yesterday's hearing.

It was told Frenzel had twice been invited to Israel by the Israel Government because of work he had done securing reparations for Jews. He said he reported to the Czechs on his visits to Tel Aviv and about Israel inten- tions regarding reparations claims.

(Frenzel was in Israel in October, 1956 and in May, 1958.)

**Two Witnesses Tell Court Of Eichmann's Dealings with Jews**

By MACABEE DEAN and DORIS LANKIN  
Jerusalem Post Reporters

A composite picture of Adolf Eichmann — as he appeared in his dealings with Jews — emerged in the Beit Ha'am courtroom yesterday afternoon. Eichmann abusive, short-tempered and given to uttering un- repeatable curses.

The two witnesses were Dr. Ben-Zion Meir Uziel, and Mr. Aharon W. Landstram, of Haifa.

Dr. Cohn, a slight, grey-haired and well-dressed man, was called to the witness stand yesterday morning to describe both the impact of the Nazi regime and his con- versations with Eichmann. Dr. Cohn was President of the Zionist Organization in Germany at the time when the Nazis achieved victory.

Dr. Cohn said he first heard of Eichmann in 1937, when he was in the United States. He said that "a new man is coming to take over affairs," he is a very strong, harsh man.

He said that Eichmann was a public Jewish meeting. He noticed that Eichmann, who was in civilian clothes, was taking a long time after the meeting. Eichmann came over to the speakers table and made several unpleasant re- marks.

Dr. Cohn met Eichmann again in March, 1939, when, together with other Jewish leaders, he was invited to Gestapo headquarters in Prinz-Albertstrasse. They were taken to a room on an upper floor. Here, they found Eichmann, again in civilian clothes, and a uniformed officer who outranked Eichmann, but who did not speak during the meeting. A rope railing separated them from the two Nazis.

They sat down. "We could still sit down in the presence of Nazis then," Dr. Eichmann launched into a vitriolic attack, accusing them of supplying information to the French newspaper which de- scribed Eichmann as a "Blut- Jude," a blood-Jew.

"No one could give this information," Dr. Cohn told the court, "for this would have been suicide."

Eichmann then railed at them for maintaining con- tacts with the Jews in Vienna. After cursing them thoroughly, he said, "this happens again, you will all go to a concentration camp."

Dr. Cohn turned to emi- gration from Germany. The delegation pointed out that the Jews wanted to leave, but the Nazi practice of shipping Jews off to neighboring countries in transports was harmful to a smooth emigration effort since the officials of these countries made difficulties and turned many persons back.

**Central Office**

Eichmann, after consulting quietly with the R.S. office, said that a Central Emigra- tion Office, patterned after that in Vienna, would be set up in Berlin. He wanted the Jewish community to meet emigration quotas. The of- fice would work under one roof all matters of emigra- tion. The delegation was given one day to accept this pro- posal.

Since they considered it to their advantage to have this central office, Dr. Cohn said, they accepted, refusing only to accept the Nazi quota system. Dr. Cohn left Ger- many soon afterwards for this country.

Mr. Landstram was a lawyer who went to work in the Palestine Office in Berlin after working in the Nazi legation. In 1938, he together with others, he ordered to go to Vienna and see Eichmann. Eichmann re- ceived the group in a large room in the Rothschild pro- ceedings. He made them stand three by three, and in a row, Eichmann cursed them and ac- cused them of betraying the German officials in Berlin to the Jewish community. He warned them that they had "better study" the Austrian method of arrang- ing emigration.

He wanted the Jews of Ger- many to send 1,000 visas a day, and ended by saying, "If you don't do better than you are doing now, you know what your fate will be."

The group left the meeting full of anxiety and despair. Mr. Landstram reported. He came to this country shortly afterwards.

In addition to his personal encounters with Eichmann, Dr. Cohn described the im- pact of Nazism on the Jew- ish community in Germany. He had practiced law in Berlin until 1933. He described the shock and consterna- tion of German Jews when the first anti-Jewish laws were introduced. After the Reichstag Fire in February, 1933, he was introduced.

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

**Both Sides In Laos Accept Call for Truce**

LONDON. — Both warring sides in Laos yesterday ac- cepted the British-Soviet ap- peal for a cease-fire, but dif- fered on the site where a suspension of hostilities could be arranged.

The Royal Government in Vientiane expressed the de- sire that a meeting with the rebels should be held in Luang Prabang, the Royal cap- ital, or some other location controlled by its forces.

But the neutralist ex-Prem- ier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, who is still recognized by the Soviet Union as the legal head of the Laotian Government, called for a meeting in Xieng Khouang, northern Laos headquarters of the rebel regime.

Prince Souvanna's accept- ance of a cease-fire, made in Hanoi, North Vietnam, was endorsed by Peking by his renegade half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, leader of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

Prince Souvanna, in issu- ing his call for talks in Xieng Khouang, said it was necessary to establish a "Pro- visional Coalition Govern- ment" formed by various parties including Pathet Lao and the Vientiane Govern- ment.

He said this was necessary "in order to create favour- able conditions for the talks of the 14-nation conference of Laos beginning in Geneva May 12" (UPI, AP, Reuters).

**Ruling on Wislency Documents Today**

Jerusalem Post Reporters

The Eichmann trial court is expected to hand down a decision today on the admissibility of two documents which Dieter Wislency wrote in Bratislava prison shortly before he was executed.

Mr. Gideon Hauser, the Attorney-General, asked the court to accept the docu- ments, pointing out that the court had the discretion to accept what it believed was true and to reject what it believed false.

Dr. Robert Servatius, Eich- mann's defence counsel, asked the court not to accept the documents as evidence since they were written by Wislency in an "effort to save his own skin," by throwing the blame for everything on Eichmann.

Another Wislency docu- ment, whose authenticity was verified by Lt.-Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Jr., Assistant Trial Counsel for the U.S. at Nu- remberg, was admitted. Ex- cerpts from this document appear on page 4.)

**Liberals to 'Inject New Blood' Into Body Politic, Say Leaders**

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — "The new Liberal Party has been estab- lished to save Israel's democracy from stagnation. It will inject new blood into the body politic. The Liberal party wishes to be a partner of equal standing with Ma- zeh."

Another Liberal Party leader, Dr. Goldmann, who was elected to the Knesset, said that the new party will create a proper political balance of power in Israel.

These were the main themes of the key-note speech of World Zionist Or- ganization President Nahum Goldmann and Justice Min- ister Pinhas Rosen at the foundation rally of the new party at the Mann Auditor- ium here last night.

The new party was formed by a merger of the Progres- sive and General Zionist parties.

Dr. Goldmann, who was greeted with an ovation, de- clared, "I speak not as a Jew and a Zionist, but as a sym- pathizer of the Liberal Party and as a prospective member in the not-to-distant future."

None of the speakers men- tioned the issue of electoral reform, previously backed by the General Zionists.

Mr. Rosen declared the Prime Minister and his party "forced us into these elec- tions and Mapai must pay the price for its internal weaknesses and failures."

Dr. Goldmann declared that the internal crisis of the past six months "had damaged" the Zionist Movement as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

**De Gaulle: 'Shoot If Necessary' To Put Down Revolt in Algeria**

Debre Warns of Bloodshed

PARIS. — President de Gaulle last night ordered the French army to shoot if necessary to crush the rebels' junta in Algeria. His order was echoed by Gen- eral Jean Ollivier, Commander of French forces in Algeria.

General Jean Ollivier said in a broadcast that responsibility for bloodshed rests "on those who want to impose a rule which is not that of the State. The rebels understand the rigidity of the law."

The Chief of State's blunt directives to all armed forces in Algeria came on the heels of news that the insurrection there had suffered its first setbacks.

Rebel paratroops yesterday pulled out of Oran, second city of Algeria, which they had occupied since Sunday, as well as Constantine.

**Warning Shots**

The Ministry of Informa- tion said it was not clear whether "physical or psycho- logical pressure" was respon- sible for the withdrawal, but "few hours earlier loyalist forces in the Algerian coastal base of Mers-el-Kebir, near Oran, fired warning shots on rebel paratroops advancing to occupy the base."

First shots in the four-day-old revolt were fired by the destroyer Maille in Mers-el-Kebir harbour. The warning volleys turned back the pa- ratroops.

News of this encounter reached Paris shortly after more than 20 warships of the Mediterranean Fleet sailed out of Toulon navy base with orders to stop any ship en- tering Algerian harbours, and possibly to ensure supplies to suffer from the blockade.

Yesterday morning heavy loads of troops, pulled back from the 60,000-strong French force in Western Germany, started en route to the Rhine and entraining for Paris to strengthen the defences of the capital.

France has also called up 10,000 reserves and put the 18th Infantry Division on a war footing.

President de Gaulle's di- rective to his troops was made in his capacity as head of the French Republic.

Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said that James G. A. U.S. Ambassador to France, had carried that message to Gen. de Gaulle from Presi- dent Kennedy on Monday.

In that communication, Mr. Kennedy assured Gen. de Gaulle of "my continuing friendship and support, as well as that of the American people." He also backed the French leader's course in settling the "tragic problem of Algeria" (UPI, Reuters, AP).

**Syrians Fire On Fishermen, Police**

Jerusalem Post Staff

TIBERIAS. — A heavy ma- chinegun duel between Syrian troops on the eastern shore of the Kinneret and an Israeli coast guard boat developed at noon yesterday.

The boat was engaged in rescuing three Tiberias fisher- men who had been attacked without warning by the Syrian positions at Mas'udiyah village. There were no casual- ties on our side.

Israel has lodged a strong protest with the Mixed Armis- tice Commission. Yesterday afternoon an investigation was opened by U.N. observers and the Israeli M.A.C. dele- gate, Rav-Seren Shmuel Gad, said the investigation would be administered by a three-man council of one Westerner, one Communist and one neutral.

He told Arthur H. Dean of the U.S. and Britain's Sir Michael Wright at the 20th meeting of the talks that the Soviet Government "simply cannot accept" the Western view that the system be headed by a single adminis- trator. Sir Michael told Mr. Tarapkin he cannot take him seriously.

**After Midnight**

The four-man military jury in Algeria last night proclaimed general mobilization and the reconstitution of territorial units in Algeria, Algiers radio re- port.

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**U.S. Hints Aid To Tunisia, Morocco**

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. would become "directly con- cerned" if the Algerian in- surrection spread beyond Al- geria itself, the State Depart- ment said yesterday.

Mr. Lincoln White, the De- partment's spokesman, said he did not want to comment specifically on unidentified reports that President Eisen- hower had made a commit- ment to Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba in the event of an attack coming from Algeria.

Privately, high U.S. offi- cials said they were con- sulting with France on what to do if the insurrectionists mounted an attack on Algerian rebels in neighbouring Tunisia or Morocco.

The White House earlier said the U.S. is ready to extend whatever aid President de Gaulle needs to protect French Republic.

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**Soviet Clause May Wreck Test Parley**

GENEVA (AP). — The Soviet Union formally insisted yesterday on a veto demand which threatens to wreck the three-power nuclear test ban conference.

Soviet delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin referred to the latest Soviet proposal that the proposed test ban control system be administered by a three-man council of one Westerner, one Communist and one neutral.

He told Arthur H. Dean of the U.S. and Britain's Sir Michael Wright at the 20th meeting of the talks that the Soviet Government "simply cannot accept" the Western view that the system be headed by a single adminis- trator. Sir Michael told Mr. Tarapkin he cannot take him seriously.

**Rusk to Attend**

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Secretary of State Dean Rusk planned to fly to Ankara last night to attend the ninth Mi- nisterial Council meeting of the Central Treaty Organiza- tion (CENTO) from Thurs- day to Saturday.

**French A-Blast Ends Surface Tests**

PARIS (Reuters). — France exploded a low-power atomic bomb at dawn yesterday on the top of a tower at Raga- gne, in the Sahara, ending her above-ground tests in Africa.

An official announcement said "every precaution had been taken so that radioac- tive fallout would present no danger for the populations."

Usual reliable sources es- timated the power of the blast at three or four kilotons, a kiloton bomb is equivalent to 1,500 tons of conven- tional explosives.

This was the fourth of the series, mainly directed at "minimization" of the A-bomb for tactical purposes.

France's first and most powerful atomic device, be- tween 60 and 70 kilotons, was exploded on February 13, 1960. The second test, a year ago, was a light bomb, cap- able of being carried in an aircraft. It was described as "complementary" to the first.

The third, "Red Jerboa," exploded last December, was of "light power" and was said to be part of the pro- gramme for building an "everyday model" atomic bomb.

**Final U.S. Space Flight Test Fails**

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP). — America's final test for the man-in-space "Mercury Pro- ject" failed yesterday when the Atlas booster rocket ex- ploded in flight 30 seconds after launching.

The 14-ton capsule was pulled free by an escape me- chanism and parachuted to- ward the Atlantic Ocean near the Cape, where a helicopter picked it up.

The Atlas was to have hurled the Bell-shaped cap- sule into a single orbit 100 miles above the earth. An attempt was to have been made to re- cover it from orbit after it completed the 110-minute trip around the globe.

The test was a crucial one in the programme intended to put an American into space for a relatively short ride next week and achieve manned or- bit flight perhaps late this year. There was no immedi- ate word here on what effect the failure would have on that schedule.

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# Wisliceny's Testimony Read in Court

Eichmann Told Him: 'Don't be Sentimental, This is the Fuehrer's Order'

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
The written testimony of Eichmann's deputy, Dieter Wisliceny, given at the Nuremberg Trials, was admitted to the Court in Jerusalem yesterday morning. Excerpts from this document follow:  
"I, Dieter Wisliceny, being duly sworn, declare: I am 34 years old and have been a member of the Nazi party since 1933 and a member of the S.D. since July, 1934. I have known Adolf Eichmann, the former Chief of the Reich Security Main Office, well since 1934, in which year we joined the S.D. Our relationship was so close that we addressed each other with the intimate 'du'. We served together from 1934 to 1937 in Berlin and maintained friendly relations from 1937 until 1940 when he was in Vienna and I was in Danzig. Eichmann's mission in Vienna was to direct the Central Office for Jewish Emigration and he later came to Berlin (and) was responsible for the solution of the Jewish question and for all church matters. At Eichmann's suggestion, I accepted an assignment as an expert for Department IVB4 in Slovakia dealing solely with the Jewish question."

## Three Periods

"There were three distinct periods of activity affecting the Jews. The first period was from 1937, when the Jewish Section was founded, until 1940, during which time the policy was to accelerate and compel Jewish emigration from Germany and Austria. Because of this, the Central Office for Jewish Emigration was founded in Vienna and later a corresponding institution was founded in Prague. After the victory over France, Madagascar was contemplated, but never used as a site for the emigration. The second period, during 1940 and 1941, covered the concentration of Jews in Poland and the eastern territories in ghettos and concentration camps. The last period, from the beginning of 1942 until October 1944, covered the evacuation of Jews from Germany and

German controlled territories to concentration camps and their biological annihilation. I met other specialists on Jewish matters in Eichmann's office in Berlin. It was customary for Eichmann to call the specialists in for a meeting at least once a year, usually in November. Meetings were held in 1939, 1941, 1942 and 1943.

## 'Cowardly, Cynical, Amoral'

In his testimony following the war, Dieter Wisliceny expressed the following opinion to his superior:  
"I consider Eichmann's character and personality important factors in carrying out measures against the Jews. He was personally a cowardly man who went to great pains to protect himself from responsibility. He never made a move without approval from higher authority and was extremely careful to keep files and records establishing the responsibility of Himmler, Heydrich and, later, Kaltenbrunner.  
"I have examined many of the files and records dealing with all matters in this department. Every move taken by Eichmann in executing measures against the Jews was submitted to Heydrich and later to Kaltenbrunner for approval.  
"Eichmann was very cynical in his attitude towards the Jewish question. He gave no indication of any human feeling towards these people. He was not immoral, he was amoral and completely ice-cold in his attitude. He said to me on the occasion of our last meeting in February 1945, at which time we were discussing our fate upon losing the war:  
"I laugh when I jump into the grave because of the feeling that I have killed five million Jews. That gives me great satisfaction and gratification."

I was present at all but the last meeting. At these meetings each representative reported on conditions in his territory and Eichmann discussed the overall picture. He particularly stressed total figures and the use of charts which included the number of Jews in different countries, their occupations, their age groups and the proportion of Jews to the total population of each country.  
"These charts did not include the number of persons affected by evacuation and extermination activities, since these figures were kept secret. However, from many discussions with Eichmann and specialists on the Jewish question, I learned the effects of the programme of the final solution in each

asked to be shown the order. He took a file from the safe and showed me a top secret document with a red border, indicating immediate action. It was addressed jointly to the Chief of the Security Police and S.D. and to the Inspector of Concentration Camps.  
"The letter read substantially as follows: The Fuehrer has decided that the final solution of the Jewish question is to start immediately. I designate the Chief of the Security Police and S.D. and the Inspector of Concentration Camps as responsible for the execution of this order. The particulars of the programme are to be agreed upon by the Chief of the Security Police and S.D. and the Inspector of Concentration Camps. I am to be informed currently as to the execution of this order.  
"The order was signed by

Himmler and was dated some time in April, 1942. Eichmann told me that the words 'final solution' meant the biological extermination of the Jewish race, but that for the time being able-bodied Jews were to be spared and employed in industry to meet current requirements.  
"I was so much impressed with this document which gave Eichmann authority to kill millions of people that I said at the time:  
"May God forbid that our country should ever do anything similar to the German people."  
"He replied: 'Don't be sentimental — this is the Fuehrer's order.'"

"I realized at that time that the order was a death warrant for millions of people and that the power to execute this order was in Eichmann's hands, subject to the approval of Heydrich and later of Kaltenbrunner. The programme of extermination was already under way and continued until late 1944. There was no change in the programme during Kaltenbrunner's administration.  
"After my meeting with Eichmann in July or August, 1942, when I first learned of Hitler's order for the final solution of the Jewish question by extermination, I became particularly interested in the number of persons affected and at every opportunity made notes on the basis of information from other countries. In 1943, my interest was further accentuated by requests for information from the Joint Distribution Committee, and I thereafter took particular pains to collect all information available as to the number of Jews affected in other countries.  
"In Budapest in 1944, I conferred with Dr. Rudolph Kasner, representative of the Joint Distribution Committee, on numerous occasions, particularly in connection with the total number of Jews affected. I was constantly in touch with Dr. Kasner after May 1944, and I last saw him on March 20, 1945, in my apartment in Vienna.  
"On numerous occasions Eichmann told me that Jews had no value except as la-

bourers and that only 20 to 25 per cent were able to work. I was present in Budapest in June or July, 1944 at a meeting between Eichmann and Hoes, Commandant of the Auschwitz concentration camp at which they talked specifically about the percentage of Hungarian Jews that would be strong enough to work. On the basis of transports previously received at Auschwitz and the supply of Jews inspected by him in collection centres, Hoes stated that only 20 or at the most 25 per cent of these Hungarian Jews could be used for labour. Hoes said that this percentage pertained to all Jews transported to Auschwitz from German-occupied Europe, with the exception of Greek Jews who were of much poorer quality than they all had to be eliminated. Among the able-bodied were women and some children over the age of 12 or 13 years. Both Eichmann and Hoes said that all Jews unfit for labour were liquidated.  
"All extermination of Jews took place in closed camps. The camps at Auschwitz and Majdanek were referred to as 'A' and 'B' respectively. I know that Jews at Auschwitz and other extermination camps were killed with gas. At least once in the spring of 1942, Eichmann said that these Jews who were sent to the camps before the war had already been separated, were gassed immediately upon their arrival at the concentration camps. In cases where there was no prior selection, the screening had to take place at the concentration camps before the Jews were gassed. The inspections at concentration camps to determine who was considered able-bodied and who was to be executed were very superficial.  
"Late in 1944, Himmler directed all executives of Jews were to cease, but Eichmann did not carry out this directive. I received a written order signed by Himmler, unaccountable thousands of Jews had been sent to concentration camps, died of starvation and undernourishment, such as in the camps at Flossenbrunn and Buchenwald."



Mr. Shmuel Grynspan, father of Hershel Grynspan, who shot Ernst vom Rath, an attaché at the German Embassy in Paris in 1938, testifying at yesterday's session of the Eichmann trial. Standing at the right is assistant prosecutor Ya'acov Bar-Or, and seated are prosecutor Gideon Hausner and defence counsel Robert Servatius.

## Hershel Grynspan's Father Tells of German Expulsion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The father and the brother of Hershel Grynspan—whose assassination of the German diplomat vom Rath in Paris in 1938 was exploited by the Nazis to stage their Crystal Night pogrom—yesterday related the harrowing experiences of their expulsion from Germany in testifying before the Jerusalem District Court.  
It was news of this expulsion which Hershel received on a postcard, that caused the 17-year-old student to assassinate vom Rath.  
In reply to questioning by Assistant Prosecutor Ya'acov Bar-Or, Mr. Shmuel (Sindel) Grynspan, 75, stated in German: "I was born in Poland. In 1911 my wife and I settled in Hanover. Of my four sons, Mordecai Eliezer was born in 1919 and Hershel (Hermann) Feivel in 1921. In 1938, Hershel went to Paris to study. On October 27, 1938, the police came to our home and told us to go immediately to the police station without taking any of our possessions. Here we found dispos-

ed persons like ourselves who were compelled to sign an 'expulsion order'. One man who refused to sign was made to stand at attention for 24 hours. We were taken to the concert house. There were 600 of us there. We were put in police vans and taken through the streets to the railway station. Along the way people stood and shouted 'Jews, go to Palestine.'"

"Other trainloads joined us until we were 12,000 persons. Near the border, all money above ten marks was taken from us. We were told: 'You did not bring more when you came here, you cannot take more out.'"  
"The S.S. guards made us run towards the Polish border. They beat us over the head with whips until the blood spurted out. I fell into a canal, and my son helped me out, supported me, saying: 'Run, father, run, otherwise we will all die.'"

## Border Shooting

"When we reached the border, the Polish soldiers were frightened by such an influx of people and began shooting at us. But a Polish general and two officers came up. They examined our Polish citizenship papers and allowed all 12,000 of us to enter a village of 4,000 persons. Finally the authorities housed us in army stables.  
"We were fainting with hunger when a truck full of bread came. They threw the bread over our heads so we would fight for the loaves and not mob the truck. But there was enough bread and the panic died down. I wrote my son in France not to write to us in Germany, since we had been expelled, only to Poland."

The brother, Mordecai Eliezer Grynspan, testified in Hebrew. He told the court that he had last seen Hershel in 1938, when the latter left to study at a yeshiva in Paris. The last letter he received from his brother arrived two weeks before the outbreak of World War II. The letter was written from a prison in Paris.  
The witness then produced a letter which Hershel had written from that same prison to his cousin Leo, in Palestine. Among other things, Hershel wrote that his life in prison was very monotonous and he expressed the hope that French justice would understand what he had done and act accordingly.  
After the war, the witness said, he had made every possible effort to trace his brother, but had met with no success whatsoever until this very day.  
Dr. Servatius did not cross-examine the witnesses.

## ...Two or Three Words Behind the Speaker

By MACABEE DEAN

PERHAPS no one at the Eichmann trial — except Eichmann himself — is under greater mental stress than the interpreters. Sitting in four little cubicles, each for English, French and German with the fourth being used as a control booth on the right wing of the balcony in Beit Ha'am, they translate the court proceedings. So far the judges, prosecution, defence and witnesses, have only spoken in Hebrew and German; but when the witnesses begin to testify, it is expected that some will speak Yiddish, Polish, Dutch or Hungarian. The team of ten interpreters, headed by Mr. Adam Richter, a professional simultaneous interpreter, knows all these languages, but Dutch and Hungarian. For these two languages, two of the five interpreters kept in reserve will be used.  
The staff underwent intensive training before the trial began. "We recorded the statements of Ernst Kaltenbrunner (head of the Reich Security Main Office) and Eichmann's superior) and of Dieter Wisliceny (one of Eichmann's deputies). We played these recordings back to let our interpreters get the feel of the real thing," Mr. Richter says. "This was excellent practice."

Simultaneous interpreting is not scientific translating. "We try to render the thrust of the thought, not to present a word by word legal translation. We have to sacrifice exactness for speed. But we try to catch the mood of the speaker, his peculiarities of speech, his emotional delivery. We don't always succeed. We can keep up with the faster speakers, but when some one reads a prepared statement it is almost impossible to keep abreast of him unless we have a word for word translation," Mr. Richter says.  
Green Light  
Before the trial started, it was suggested that tiny red and green signal lights be installed in the court below. Red would warn the speaker to "slow up," green to "stop altogether." But the judges thought that the speed of the speakers could be controlled by a warning gesture. In rendering most languages, the interpreter tries to keep only two or three words behind the speaker. And all good translators try to anticipate the speaker's next few words, so they can dredge these words out of their minds and have them at the tips of their tongues. But it is extremely hard to translate German into Hebrew. "German has a peculiar sentence structure with the key words, the verbs or the negatives, at the end. In German we have to keep an entire sentence behind the speaker," says Mr. Richter.  
And, surprisingly enough, it is harder to get German-

Hebrew interpreters than almost any other kind. "Most of the German-speaking persons," Mr. Richter says, "came more than 25 years ago. They failed to keep up with the language; and their children haven't learned it well. Moreover, interpreting is a young man's profession," Mr. Richter is 28.

Compliments on the Hebrew-German interpretations have come from Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defence counsel. Dr. Servatius said that it was much superior to that at Nuremberg. "Which doesn't mean a thing," Mr. Richter admits slyly. "Nuremberg was the first major attempt to use simultaneous translating."

The Hebrew-English translations have drawn compliments from Mr. Isa Hirschmann, of the U.S.A. who says it is one of the "best teams he has ever heard of."  
"As far as languages go, Yiddish is easy to translate. It is a down-earth language. Hebrew, however, presents peculiar problems. It is 'rich.' The language spoken daily has a meagre vocabulary. But when someone tries to enrich it with literary words, he throws in Aramaic. The translator gets lost."

And what does an interpreter do when he gets lost for a word? He rolls his eyes heavenwards in despair. "His colleague sitting with him in the same booth or Mr. Richter from the control booth, often comes to the rescue. Specially difficult to handle are long figures. The colleague generally writes them down to facilitate their translation."

Listeners In  
Mr. Richter also listens in to himself translating from Hebrew, Yiddish, German, Italian and Polish into English, French and Spanish to catch any of the staff whom he feels may be falling down on the job. This may be a tendency towards hoarseness, or a lapse into colloquialism, or mental exhaustion which often means using the first word which pops into mind. Moreover, some persons are unable to change their tone of voice when they speak.

Following his graduation from the first course of the Geneva School of Interpreters in 1948, the first school of its kind in the world, Mr. Richter began working for the F.A.O. He came here in 1951 for the 23rd Zionist Congress. Work was scarce at first, but since Israel's Tenth Anniversary, celebrations, conditions have changed. Conference after conference is being held here, and today, there is even a temporary shortage of simultaneous translators. For example, in addition to the Eichmann trial interpreters are needed for the Afro-Asian Women's seminar in Haifa, the Zionist General Council, and the F.A.O. regional conference on water control at the Tadmor hotel.

## Japanese Technical Help for Syria

DAMASCUS (AP). — The Syrian Region will get Japanese technical aid, Wajih Samman, Syrian Executive Minister of Industry, announced yesterday.  
Samman told newsmen he reached agreement with Japanese officials during his recent visit to Japan. Japanese assistance, he said, would involve dispatch of specialists and experts to help Syria carry out industrial projects under the country's five-year industrialization programme.  
The experts will also train Syrians to handle proposed new industries here. Other Syrians will be sent to Japan to train in Japanese factories.

## Death Decreed For Sinhalese Looters

COLOMBO (AP). — The Ceylon Government has ordered the death penalty for looters as it sought to crush a separatist movement by the island's Tamil minority.  
The new order, issued under a state of emergency proclaimed last week, also decreed imprisonment for anyone caught setting up road blocks or damaging vehicles in the Tamil-speaking northern and eastern areas.  
The Tamils, Hindus who migrated to Buddhist Ceylon from India, are waging a civil disobedience campaign to support demands that Tamil as well as Sinhalese be made an official language.

## More Prisoners Held in Cuba; Honduras Recalls Ambassador

HAVANA (AP). — Another 176 prisoners, including an American, were taken as mop-up operations continued in the area of last week's unsuccessful anti-Castro invasion. Havana Radio announced yesterday.

Arms and military equipment were taken from the men, the broadcast said. This would place the total number of prisoners at 919, including 458 announced on Sunday by Premier Castro and 166 announced on Cuban television on Monday night.

Yesterday the Honduras Government announced it has decided to recall its Ambassador from Havana and to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba. Havana yesterday appeared to have returned to normal for the first time since the invasion. Sandbag machine-gun nests outside the secret police headquarters were manned and planks thrown across streets to hinder high-speed driving disappeared overnight.

The calm appearance of Havana came after Dr. Castro appeared publicly for the first time since the invasion in a four-hour-and-25-minute television address on Monday night.  
He said 87 Government troops and 82 invaders were killed and 458 taken prisoner. But the newspaper "Revolucion" has named 743 prisoners.

## Fined \$5,500 On Smuggling Charge

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA. — Muhammed Ajlabya, 24, of Musmus village in the triangle, was yesterday fined \$5,500 on a smuggling charge, by Magistrate E. Kteily in Nazareth. He was also given an 18-month suspended sentence.  
Ajlabya was arrested near the Jordan border in January, with 2,500 packets of cigarette paper and 70 kg. of

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